or Gradey upon saving the Union Confederate cavalry raid, under Pite High Len, upon Catlett's Station 28. Fight near Centreville, Vs., between Generals McDowell and Sigel and the true and and Jackson. Enemy routed. In the afternoon another Upit occorred six miles west of Centreville between McDowell and Sigel and Jackson.

Enemy driven back.
29. City Point, Va., demolished by.
Union guabhata. First day of the battle of Boll Run, General Pope in command of the Unionists. Enemy retreat-80. Battle of Bull Run renewed. Pope outnumbered, falls back on Centreville with heavy loss. Battle near Richmond, Ky., between 6,500 Unionists under Nel-sen and 15,000 rebels under Klrby Smith, Unionists overpowered, lesing 200 killed 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

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. SEPTEMBER. 1. Battle near Chantilly, Va., in which

Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed. First evacuation of Fredericksourg by Burnside. 2. Papie in Cincinnati commences, on account of expected invasion.

5. Invasion of Maryland by the rebel army, near Point of Rocks. 6. Gen. Pope relieved of command of the army of Virginia. Grand meetings in Harrisburg and Pittaburg, to take meas-

ures to repel the rebel invasion. 10. Governor Curtin issues an order for the organization of Pennsylvaia mi-litia. Repulse of rebels, 1,200 strong, at ry, were attacked w, by a heavy force Wa hington, N. C., by 500 Union troops. m back with con-11. Governor Curtin calls 50,000 Pennsylvania militia into active service.

of desperate fights. 12 Meeting of Councils of Philadel-phia to resist invasion. Occupation of Frederick, Md., by Union troops under coincide during its insula. The d at levery point. led, wounded, and ieneral Burnside. 14. Buttle of South Mountain, Md.

It a forces under McClellan. 15. Surrender of Harper's Ferry, with 3,000 men, by Colonel Miles to the rebel

16. Exit of rebels from Harper's Ferry, and reoccupation by Union troops.

17. Battle of Antietam, near Sharps burg; Union forces 90,000, rebels 85,000, of which 15,000 were held by each army

18. Rebels, under General Lee, recross the Potomac, and retreat into Virginia. 19 Battle of luka; Rosecrans commanding Unionists, and Van Dorn and Price the rebels. Great Union victory. 22. Proclamation issued by President

river, which engenor parts of States, free on 1st January, 1868. Meeting of State Governors at Altoons, on conduct of the war. 24. Proclamation of President Lincoln tion to the Army of against discouraging enlistments. 26. Interview with the President, of

loyal State Governors, relative to the Arabels, under Albert sole, and put them 29. General Nelson that at Louisville

by General Jeff, C. Davis. OCTOBER.

4. Battle of Corinth; rebels, under Van Dorn, Price, Lovel, Villipigne, and Rust, numbered 38,000; Union forces, under Rosecrans, 20,000; Union loss, 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 232 prisoners and missing; rebel loss, 1,428 killed,

7. Fight at Perryville, Ky., between Union forces under General McCook and 8,000 rebels.

5,692 wounded.

8. Union mass meeting in Philadelphia at National Hall. 10. Occupation of Chambersburg by

rebel cavalry under Stuart. Fight at Franklin, on the Blackwater rises, be-tween a Union brigade, under Colonel Spear, and the rebels; Union forces vicus, with loss of 13. 12 Rebel cavalry, under Stuart, rerior to his own, at Cyn-

16. Beconnoissance from Harper's Fer-ry to Chaelestown, Va., by General Han-cock's division, and expluse of that place, after an artitlery fight, with small loss.
23. Gen. Buell replaced by Gen. Rose-crans, in command of the Union army in

27. Army of the Potomac advances from Maryland into Virginia, by way of Berlin. Battle of Bayou La Fourche, Joulsiana. Union forces under General Westzel; rebels under Col. McPhecters. Juion loss 18 killed, 74 wounded. 208 rebel prisoners taken.

NOVEMBER OF STREET

5, 6. Breckinridge unsuccessfully bom-Nashville, and retires. Hellan relieved from com rmy of the Potomac. Fight and Gallatin, Tenn, be-troops, under Gen. Terry, Mer Gen, Morgan, Colonel, ade captured by the rebels. 11. Gen. McClellan quits the Army of the Potomac. 13. Occupation of Holly Springs, Miss.,

by Gen. Grant. 167 President Lincoln issues orders to offerson Davis, in retalithe Attorney General regarding the exesution of the proclamation of confisca-

17. Arrival at Falmouth, opposite Fredhad by a party of robels bricksburg, of Sumner's grand division unes, the Union army of the Arthy of the Potomac, followed next day by remainder of the army

DECEMBER. 4. Banks's expedition sails.

of rebal roam Arkansas attacked by the gun-7. Capture of the steamer Ariel by the socialing traitors to rerebel steamer Alabama. Order of President 8. Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Union forces under Generals Blunt and

Herron, rebels under Hindman.

11. Bridges laid across the Rappahannear Salam, Alabama, 9th Ohio Rogiment. In. co. under General nack opposite Fredericksburg, and shelling of that city by the Union forces under Burnside.

13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Union forces actually engaged, 40,000. Rebels. iti. Unsuccessful atongs by Breckinridge. not known. Union army repulsed, with a dishington, in loss of 1,152 killed, 9,000 wounded, and 900 prisoners. Rebel loss in killed and wounded, 1,759; prisoners, 588. Case Fell. Bear

14. Arrival of the Banks expedition at New Orleans. General Butler superceded in command of New Orleans by

to ar grafted from Gon. Banks. 16. Withdrawal scross the Rappahan country Order from nock of the Union army after the battle rdering arecut of perof Fredericksburg, commencing at nine ni runenta sa La Maustain, Gen. o'clock on the evening before, and consing forces, name tinuing through the early morning hours. to Jackson and 23. Victories of Southwest Creek, tunnbering 12. Kingston, White Hall, and Goldsboro, the Jackson and Se wounded, announced by General Foster, from the Department of North Carolina.

SATURDAY

What Should Texans Present Crists

A most important period bas in the affairs of Tennessee, a period all sagacious and honest men wiland reflect seriously upon the path for them to pursue. The m January, the beginning of a New 1 mile-stone, as it were, in the burney of our political existence ac Commonwealth, and it will mark for wisdom or folly, our history among remote generations.

On the 22d of last September, Prestdent Lincoln launed a proclamation, approuncing that, as a military measure, he would, on the first of January 1863. proclaim all the slaves free in those States which should then be in rebellion. The rebels raved at this stern edict, which all men of judgment and patriotism must see is to be considered only as a war measure, and not to be discussed as a constitutional question at all. If it were constitutional, and hindered the suppression of the rebellion, it was certainly an unwise and improper measure, while, on the contrary, if it even controvened the letter of the Constitution, but saved the nation, it was most clearly right, proper, and statesmanlike. But we did not set out to discuss the policy of the Emancipation Proclamation; this is forign to our purpose. We wished to urge upon our citizens the immense importance of using wisely the opportunity given them by the President, of snatching something from the wreck of civil warfare. Notwithstanding the aspersions of certain Union men, and the flerce vituperation of Secessionists, the President has shown a most friendly disposition to Tennessee. At the request of prominent loyalists of this State, he has expressly exempted her from the Emancipation Proclamation which he has fulminuted against the Cotton States, under the belief, the hope, and the ardent wish Lincoln, declaring slaves of robel States, that she would return to her allegiance to the Federal Union, and send Senators and Representatives to its Councils as before. He has shown himself to be truly the friend and well-wisher of Tennessee, not only willing but eager to do anything that would induce her to cut loose from a wicked and ruinous rebellion. Would to Heaven that many of her own public men were half as true to her interests, and loved her as sincerely and honestly as the President does. There would be no more human slaughter in her borders.

> Well, the President comes to Tennessee and invites her to return, and for her sake he suspends the proclamation of emancipation to her slaves, although nineteen-twentieths of these slaves are the property of rebels. Now those who have been disloyal have a chance to make peace with the Government, and save their slaves from the effects of the Proclamation. This chance will not occur again, and if we desire to profit by this exemption, it is absolutely necessary that we seize it instantly. Let all of our people forsake at once this rebellion, which is as hopeless as it is wicked. Loyalty shows itself in positive, decided action. We must go forward and participate in the Government by sending Representatives to Congress, by choosing a Legislature, and by electing U S. Senators. Here is an opportunity offered to you, and not only offered, but pressed upon you, with words of argent entreaty. We cannot vationally expect that this indulgence will be extended to us forever, if we fold our arms idly, or look on in sullen silence-Let us beware how we mistake the generosity of the lion, for cowardice, as the mistake will be fatal to ourselves only. Let us meet the Federal Government half way; it comes with the olive-branch and the Constitution, as well as the sword. The Administration is so reluctant to touch any domestic system of any of the States, even when that system is a strong proof of the rebellion, that it now delays, from its kindly feelings to the people of this State, to execute a measure of military policy, which it threatened several months since. Its sole purpose and desire, as evinced clearly, in our own case, is to win the revolted States back to the Union, by all possible measures. The late Proclamation clearly refutes the accusation that its author is a fanatic; or if he is a fanatic it is not against slavery, but for the Union, since his chief purpose is plainly its restoration. Shall we co-operate with him, in our State capacity, or by obstinacy, and folly, draw down upon our heads the deserved punishment which is meted out to others!

> > Rebel Prisoners.

Maj. Morger, of the 11th Ky., brought in yesterday one hundred and ninety privates and three officers, Lieut. FRANK LAVESDER, 20th Tenn., Capt. Serg, 32d Ala., and Lieut, ETHERIDOR, Slat Ala., taken at the battle of Stone's River the other day. The old Eleventh, which was haptized in blood at Shilob, did noble service in the recent fight. Long may it

U. S. forces, Nashville, Tenn.

Now the impudence of this order can State, some of them old soldiers in the campaigns of General Jacksen, numbering more than 200, have been confined in the loathsome jails of Tuscaloosa, not for the commission of any crime, but solely because they remained loyal to the Union when their incarcerators turned traitors. Hundreds of others were confised, on the same charge, in the jails of Mobile, Richmond and Madison. These fasts have been announced to the world reneatedly, and we announce them again only because it is an extraordinary occasion, In view of those facts, the order of Buago's, given at the head of this article, is the comax of impudence, and au-

But again: On the 23d of December, 1862, JEFF. DAVIS issued a retaliatory proclamation against General BUTLER, in which he declared that that officer was a felon, and that "no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, should be released on parole, before exchange, until Bernes should have met the punishment due to his crime." The reasons assigned for this step are a strange tissue of exaggerations, falsehoods, and absurdities. Now, what shall be done with such enemies, who are so lofty in words, and so base in action? The question has been most admirably answered in the following order of General ROSECRANS: HEADQUARTERS PEPARTMENT OF THE COMBERAND, MUNICIPALIERIONO', JOE. 6, 1963.

General Order, No. --The General Commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by the forces under his command, that owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation denying paroles to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner. It is a matter of regret to him that the rigor appears to be necessary; he trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of justice, humanity, and civilization will reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable them to accord to their officers their privileges, which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation, and disastrous to human freedom.

By Command of General BOSECRANS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. A. G. In accordance with the preceding order, the Confederate officers taken prisoners at the battle of Stone's River, the other day, and who had, been released here on parole, with the freedom of the city, until an exchange could be effected. were the other day sent off to Alton, Illinois, to be kept in close confinement. The prisoners went away, doubtless, wafting back many a hearty curse upon the head of that thorough-bred brute, BRAGO.

Half a year of Distress in Lancashire.

The latest Manchester papers and Lord Derby's speech at the late county meet-ing in that city give us the authentic record of the effects of six months of cotton famine in Lancashire. The New York Evening Post says the sum of the evidence is that twenty-one and seventhat district-more than one in every five persons --- are dependent for existence upon parochial relief or public charity.

When the famine actually began to pinch, in the early part of last summer the operatives commenced withdrawing their funds from the Lancashire saving banks, and in this manner put off the evil day; but as the season advanced, and mill after mill stopped, this tempo rary relief failed, and with the expendi ture of the last of their savings came the real distress of the people. Then they began to sell their furniture, and when that resource failed they pawned their clothes. The last struggle having been made, they came upon the parish, or were the recipients of the public charity provided by the national subscription. The total amount of this subscription, up to the 1st of December, was five hundred and forty Consumt pounds. The American contributions, amounting to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, had not been received when the record was made up and is not included in the sum total. Added to the British contributions, this amount swells the aggregate of the relief fund to two million eight hundred and twenty hansand dollars.

Lord Derby took occasion in his speech to define the proportion of relief which it is intended to distribute among the

sufferers. He said:
"I think there is some misapprehension when we speak of the sum of two shillings a week. If any hody supposes that two shillings a week is the maximum to each individual he will be greatly mistaken. Two shillings a head per week is the sum we endeavored to arrive at as the average receipt of every man, woman,

or £3,840 and .. Rockdale union it is near, in Liverpool and in Manches . in conbe properly estimated only when we consider the fact that for more than one year the most respectable ritizens of this much larger ratio to the outdoor expenditure. In the first-named parish it is more than 1 to 2; exactly stated, it is £12,995 to £20,983. In Manchester the ratio is 1 to 2; the sum of indsor relief was £10,995 and outdoor £21,751." THE BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS.

In his reference to the classes from whom large contributions have com-Lord Derby said:

"All classes of the community, I am

happy to say, have responded to the call which has been made upon them most nobly, from the Queen down to the lowest individual in the cummunity. [Cheers.] At the commencement of the distress the Queen, with her usual munificence, sent us a donation of £2,000 [Cheers.] The first act of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon attaining his majority, was to write from Rome and to request that his name should be put down for £1,000. [Cheers] And to go to the other end of the scale I received two days ago, from Lord Shaftes-bury, a donation of £1,200 from some thousands of working men, readers of a particular periodical which he mentioned, the British Werkman. [Cheers.] To that sum Lord Shaftesbury stated that many thousands of persons had subscribed, and it embraced contributions even from the brigade of shoeblack boys. [Cheers] On the part of all classes there has been the greatest liberality displayed; and I should be unjust to working men, I should be unjust to the poor in every district, if I did not say that in proportion to their means they have contributed more than their share. [Cheers.] In no one case hardly which has come to my knowledge has there been any gradging, and in many cases I know that poor persons have contributed more than common prudence would have dictated." GROWTH OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE. The following allusion to the growth

of the cotton manufacture in Lancashire

is an interesting part of Lord Derby's

speech:

"I cannot lose the opportunity of asking this great assembly with what feelings this state of things should be contemplated by us who are in happier circumstances. Let me say, with all reverence, that it is a subject for deep national humiliation, and, above all, for deep humiliation for this great country. We have been accustomed for years to look with pride and complacency on the enormous growth of that manufacture which has conferred wealth on so many thousands, and which has so largely increased the manufacturing population and industry of this country. We have seen, within the last twelve or fourteen years, the consumption of cotton in Europe increase from 50,000 to 90,000 bales a week; we have seen the weight of cotton goods exported from this country in the shape of yarn and manufactured goods, amount to no less than 983,000,000 lbs. in a single year. We have seen this trade constantly and rapidly extending we have seen colossal fortunes made have been proud, and perhaps accustomed to look down on those less fortunate districts whose wealth and fortunes have been built on a less secure foundation; we have reckoned on this great manufacture as the pride of the country, and the best security against the possibility of war in consequence of the mutual interest between us and the cotton-producing interests. We have beld that in the cotton manufacture was the pride, the strength, and the certainty of our future national prosperity and peace. [Cheers.] I am afraid we have looked upon this too much in the spirit of the Assyrian monarch of old: Is not this great Babylon that have built for the house of the kingdor by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?" But in the hour in which that monarch used these words came forth, 'Thy kingdom is departed from thee.' That which was his prids became his humiliation; that which was our pride has become our humiliation and our punishment. [Cheers.] That which was the source of our wealth, the sure foundation on which we built, has come itself the instrument of our humiliating poverty, which compels us to appeal to the charity of other countries.

through the hand which reposed on it, and has pierced us to the heart." [Loud applause.] WHAT MILL-OWNERS HAVE DONE. It is interesting to know that many of the mill-owners-although themselves great suffers by the failure of the cotton supply-have sacrificed their personal interests to relieve the suffererings of their workpeople. Thus, Lord Derby cites the cases of one mill owner who employs five hundred and fifty-five girls in sewing five days a week, paying them 8d. a day; sends seventy-six youths from 13 to 15 and three hundred and thirty-two adults above 15, five days a week to school, paying them from 4d to 8d. per day, according to age. Au-other establishment gives its hands tures days wages about £500 a week and still another provides for all its seventeen hundred hands. A great deal of private charity exists -one firm having spent £1,400 in money, exclusive of weekly doles of bread. Another concern provides all its old hands with sufficient clothing and bedding to supply every want, so that their subscription of 650 is merely nominal. In a few cases distraint has been threatened, but generally the poor are living rent free. Paying of rent is almost unknown.

The reed on which we leant has gone

graph.

SPATCHES. A Retreat.

onfederate Notes.

of Steamer Africa.

at Springfield, Missiouri.

VILLE, Jan. 9.—Bragg telegraphs Burlamond, admitting his retreat.

ise Richmond Enquirer says to-morow's issue of Confederate notes are worse than Yankee armies.

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 27th, has arrived. The friends of the North are greatly disappointed by the Freder icksburg defeat.

Sr. Louis, January 9. - Telegraphic communication with Springfield is cut off. The rebels entered our stockade yesterday afternoon,

NEW YORK, January 9 .- Gold thirtyseven and seven-eighths.

No army news

The President has appointed CHAS-Passon, an eminent lawyer of New York, Judge of a Provisional Court in Louisians, with authority to try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the district and Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming his proceedings as far as possible, to the course of procedings and practice which has been customary in the courts of the United States and Louisians. This appointment is not extended beyond the military occupation of the City of New Orleans, or the restora-and in the State of Louisiana.

The unprotected families of Hon. Ho-RACE MAYNARD, and W. G. BROWNLOW, were peremptorily ordered by brute CRURCHWELL, to leave Knoxville in thirtysix hours. That was a rebel order. General BUTLER, a few weeks since, assured General BRAUBEGARD that he might visit his dying wife in New Orleans without molestation. That was a Federal order.

The Knoxville Register says, that R. R. BUYLER, a representative in the Tennessee Legislature, and A. D. SMITH, are on trial in this city for treasus, before the Commissioner's Court.

Treason in the rebel States signifies loyalsy to one's country. What a borlesque this Southern rebellion is !

unable to express their intense horro at the suspension of habeas corpus by President Lincoln, although the suspensions were justified by every principle of selfpreservation, and were in accordance with the spirit'and intent of our constitution. New what will these British sympathizers with rebel slaveholders, say to the fellowing announcement of the Chattanooga Rebel:

The President has issued a proclamstion that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in Vicksburg and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles.

That, we presume, they will call a military assessity.

Destruction of Holston and Watauga Bridges by Gen. Carter.

Although there were a number of strong circumstantial proofs, a week since, that General CARTER had broken the connection between Virginia and the Southwest. by destroying bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, many persons have been sceptical in regard to the fact. The following dispatch, from the Chattanooga Rebel, puts an end to all doubt about the matter :

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31 .- Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Pendleton Gap, led by General Samuel P. Carter, a renegade East Tennessean. They were said to be at Jonesboro', one hundred miles distant from this place. They burned the Holston and Watauga rail road bridges and captured Col. Love, of the sixty-second North Carolina regiment, and are supposed to have destroyed Senator Haynes' plantation and the salt-

works at Saltville, Va.

In November, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry or more from Murfressbero' through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of Carabarland manuals, which was of Cumberland mountain, which was countermanded by General Bragg. We think we have force enough in East Tennessee to expel Carter. Now, why cannot the Covernment send

a large force immediately into East Tennessee, and scourge the last rebel out of its borders?

Uncoubtedly Rossorans an Sherman are too of the most brilliant warriors in our army. They both have a good deal of the true Napoleonic fire. And neither of them is at all chary in applying what he has to the enemy .- Lou. J

Not at all. They light very differently from General SUELL and General Mo-CLELLAN, whose military anacondas, "Like wounded anakar, drag their show bright

WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONAE, for the year 18th, for which I will give a feir price sail a good, permanent hope as Irah girt praferred. Tab beated references must be given, as none other used apply. Call on the unfor algebra, at No. 71 Public Suffers.

Jan. 1st, 15th 1w M. E. ALEXANDER.

NORMA-A REGAIN STORM ONFONS-4 fible, for ale ho WM. LYON, 42 Market street. HEADSUADTERS POUR Nashville.

E Special Order No. 9 1. In consequence of the wanten destruction of a locomotive and construction train upon the Nashville and Chattanonga Railroad this day, by one Brezi-Ann McCan's and Tuomas Kinging lead ing a gang of outlaws, the preperty of these men will be destroyed. Col. Moons, 85th Ill. Vols. will proceed immediately with his regiment along the line of the Railroad to the houses of the persons above named, and destroy their houses, barns, fences, and all property susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire or any other means at

his command. 2. It is hereby announced that the property of all parties engaged in interrupting the workings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, or other Railroads in this vicinity, or of the passage of the Cumberland river, will be treated in like manner with the property meationed in the above order, so far as It is in the power of the General Commanding at this post so to treat it.

3. All property of any kind belonging to any rebel, or rebel sympathizer, found within one mile of the locality of any similar outrage perpetrated upon the line of any Railroad, or on the banks of the river, in this vicinity, will be destroyed in the manner described,

By order of Brig. Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL. Commanding Post. JOHN PRATT, A. A. General.

Mew Advertisements.

TREATRE.

S. B. DUFFIELD. CLAUDE C. HAMILTON...... S. T. SIMONS.

Saturday Evening, Jan 10, 1862. DAMON AND PYTHIAS!

SOLDIER'S RETURN! BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. G. SANFORD & CO. Nav20-41 50 College street, Moret Dank.

LOST

ON FRIDAY, THE 9th INST., ON Deadorick or Union street, or be-tween the two streets, a BUONSKIN POORNT-BOOK, with a clasp, containing between \$2 and \$13, principally in Greenhacks, with some change; also, a Note on Mr. Rubbert, for \$1s and \$5 endorsed on it; also, a Braustpin, with the pin broken.

I will give \$5 to any person who will return it to
the " Union" affice, with the contents, Janib-31 Private 51st Illinois Ros.

Information Wanted.

The English journals have been utter- INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MAJOR PRANK B. WARD, of Anteres Carelles and was among the seriously sewholed early is skirminh of Dec. 29th. He is supposed to be to a private facily in the city here. Any person who knows where he is lying, will confer a favor on his brother by leaving word at the Commercial Hotel.

Janio-1to

FOUND. A TRAMSTER'S PAY CERTIFICATE, WHICH he can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

FURSH WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, MADE FROM Kentucky White Wheat, in barrels, sads and half sacks, delivered to all pures of the city.

10. D. Dickey. Agent Broadway Mi

FOUND, A DUE BILL, GIVEN BY SAMUEL, BURNS to S. B. Finley, for \$115.50. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. [Jass-up.

W. W. 50 HARRELS EXTRA PARILY (White Wheat) FLOUR, just received, for main by WM. LYON, 41 Market street.

Sale of Furniture.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON NEXT Teacher the 13th inst, all of my Household and Riches Purniture, consisting in part of Parise and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets Table Ware, and Riches Runiture. This will be a good opportunity for families to supply themselves.

All good currency will be taken in payment for purchases. JAMES WHELESS, Jans-lw Next door to Dr. E. C. E. Martin'

NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSKIP.

PHE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST I ing between the understand, under the style of GARDNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.
The books and accounts are in the hands of Robs.
If Cardner, who alone is sufficient to settle the business of the late firm.

But We carneally called those indebted to us to call and so(t)s.

AGUT. H. GARDNER,
SERRO. C. GARDNER,
SERRO. C. GARDNER,
ROBT. L. WHITE,
H. B. BUSKNER
[Jan-1ac]
Jan-1ac

Restaurant Tortoni. No. 26 CEDAR STREET,

H. V. BASSET, Proprietor. THE WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT IN is prepared to furnish Meals at all hours, to

A is prepared to furnish Made at all hours, to any number of persons, sends all the delicates and luxuries of the season, prepared in the cary best style. The BILL OF FARE will challenge comparison with that of any House in the North or countries. The FINAT WINES and BRANDIES are kept constantly on hand. DINNERS or SUPPERS for mished in any part of the city, or short netice.

Picture Car For Sale. I HAYE A DAGUERREAN OR PROTERE VAR. and a large atock! wish to sell. They can be away by calling at the car on the Franklin Pike, stones a mills from the Public Square.

R. J. CARPESTER.

FLOUR. 110 Bbie EXTRA FAMILY, and renewal Ar value of WM. EVON.

FOR SALE.

HAVE A VERY PINE SEGGE, WITH NEW Harness, which I wish to sail. Any one wishing to purchase will find me at No. 9 College Street. WILLIAM S. CREATHAM. Namivikle, Jan. 1-1m